HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-Hamlet II. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:15-Juliet Achurch. KOSTER & RIAL'S-2-15-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Vaudeville. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville.

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Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. SELLEW

No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y. The Brevoort House, contrary to rumor, is open, and will remain so with extensive improvements. Restaurant, Table d'hote and cafe now open. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Tribune from a newsdealer.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1895.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Porte still declines to entertain the guarantees of reform for Armenia. ==== The Cornell crew on the Thanes is exciting favorable criticism among Englishmen. === The Peary relief expedition is about ready to leave for West Greenland. === A Dominion cutter has captured a Detroit tug for dumping garbage on the Canadian side of Lake Erie. - Florizel II, the Prince of Wales's horse, has won the Manchester Cup of 2,000 sovereigns.

Domestic.-The President appointed Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State, and Judson Harmon, of Ohio, Attorney-General, = Secretary Herbert presented the diplomas to the graduating class at Annapolis, - Governor Morton signed the bill which provides that in Brooklyn Aldermen shall be elected by Senate districts, and the Fish and Game law. Justice Gummere, of the New-Jersey Supreme Court, instructed the Mercer County Grand Jury Trenton in regard to the law governing the offences charged against Secretary of State

City and Suburban.-The eligibility of two of Mayor Strong's appointees as city magistrates was questioned. - President Roosevelt made an early morning tour of the Twenty-first Police Precinct in search of delinquent patrolmen, New-York defeated Louisville at baseball by a score of 9 to 3: Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati 10

to 9 - The stock market moved irregularly. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 56

Good ground exists for the opposition to the widening of Elm-st. There have been strong suspicions of a job in connection with this undertaking; and it is certain that the law which Tammany Hall had passed to enable the work to be done was an ill-considered piece of legislation. The present Board of Street Opening has been asked to call a halt in the Elm-st. "improvement" and to rescind the action of the former Board. It is to be hoped that the four new members of the Board will study the subject carefully and impartially. No such costly work should be entered upon unless the clearest and most convincing reasons for making it exist,

Henry C. Kelsey was not in court at Trenton yesterday when Judge Gummere instructed the Grand Jury regarding the questions asked by them, but he is the one man most deeply interested in the Judge's remarks, and it is safe to say that he read them with scrupulous care. Kelsey's name was not mentioned, but every question and every answer referred to him. The Grand Jurors are considering the charges against the Secretary of State with diligence. Doubts on several points had arisen in their minds, and in consequence Judge Gummere was called upon to resolve them. His instructions were clear and definite, although studiously general rather than specific. The action of the Grand Jury cannot be anticipated; but upon it in all probability will turn the movement for Kelsey's impeachment.

Certainly there is something new in the Police Department. Early yesterday morning President Roosevelt set out to do a little patrol work on his own account. Several things which he discovered astonished him; and he was not the only astonished man connected with the Department. He found one roundsman and five patrolmen neglecting their duty, and when he accosted them and politely asked why they were not attending to business they were at first inclined to treat him with ridicule or worse. But their mood quickly changed when the inquisitive stranger made himself known. The delinquents were later summoned to Police Headquarters and roundly scolded. The effect of Mr. Roosevelt's tour in the Twenty-first Precinct will be wholesome and lasting. There can be no telling when or where he will take a notion to go abroad again at night.

There has been a wide difference of opinion among those seemingly qualified to judge regarding the number of children of school age in this city who did not attend school. The estimates ranged from 1,000 or less to upward of 150,000. While School Superintendent Jasper was of the opinion that the number did not exceed 8,000, the truant officers had such a high opinion of their own efficiency that they thought tenth of that number would about cover the non-attendants. At last, and for the first time, there is something official to go upon. A school census has been taken. It shows that there are

in New-York 339,756 children of school age, and the opponents of the bill outnumbered twice over modate this additional army; but no further comes a ward of the city, is, as we have said, a any decrease will also come with large stocks of any decrease will also come with large stocks of the Moorish creators of the Alhambra. The

all the public talk connecting Attorney-General Olney with the office of Secretary of State, President Cleveland had selected some one else as the late Mr. Gresham's successor. Mr. Cleveland has a habit of springing surprises on the country, and seems to take a certain delight in defeating popular expectation. This time the surprise has been, not in Mr. Gresham's successor, but in Mr. Olney's, The Attorney-General becomes Secretary of State, sure enoughfor reasons which the President doubtless considers good and sufficient but the new Attorney General is a man whose name has not been mentioned in public as a candidate for that office Judson Harmon is one of the prominent lawyers of Cincinnati, and sat on the beach in that city for a number of years. His legal attainments appear to be above dispute, and no one who knows him questions his ability to perform the duties of Attorney-General acceptably. His reputation on the National stage he has yet to make, just as Mr. Olney had at the time of his appointment two years ago. How well the latter has earned his promotion it is not for us to say. Evidently Mr. Cleveland entertains no doubt on the subject. Secretary Olney has a great opportunity before him. The country hopes that he will improve it.

THE GREENBACK.

The greenback case needs to be restated. Even from intelligent bank officers there is heard at times talk about it which is not in the least creditable to them. If such journals as "The Chattanooga Times" really imagine that The Tribune opposes retirement of legal tenders in obelsance to a public opinion which it thinks foolish and dangerous they know little of this paper, which has neither occasion to flatter popular error nor has it ever been afraid of being in a minority. Men who can lift themselves above a prejudice will not deny the force of reasoning which no one of them has fairly met.

The people have a right to paper currency of convenience and they greatly prefer it. Paper as safe as coin they have a right to prefer; it can wrong no one. Paper uniform in kind and value in all parts of the land they have a right to demand, because they have it without loss to the Government, but with absolute profit Neither bankers nor theorists have the least right to rob the public of that profit for the sake of private advantage, when no distinct and compensating public benefit can be secured thereby. Bank paper cannot be uniform in all States, either in security or in value, unless such issues are strictly controlled by the National Government. Issues under State authority would inevitably mean forty-four different kinds of paper, each differing from others in present security and in prospect of administrative wisdom, caution and honesty. In one State a real estate boom, in another a cotton speculation, in another unlimited gambling in wheat, would determine the volume of circulation issued, undermine the security required, and affect both redemption there and acceptability of notes elsewhere. For the sake of getting an infinitely inferior paper into use Government has no right to give up public profits that they may be divided among

National bank paper, uniform in security and value everywhere, has local advantages which are not denied, but also costs the people something. Restraints which are no longer necessary to the safety and uniformity of the system could be relaxed, but any provision which does not vice. Several of the departments swarm with keep always more than a dollar's worth in market value of bonds as security for every dollar of bank paper issued must lessen the safety of the circulation for noteholders, and thus must deprive them as well as Government of a benefit

Greenbacks have never cost the people anything since they were made redeemable in gold, except the interest on that part of the public debt which the bullion fund held for their redemption might have paid off, and have all the from him to the citizen who asks him a civil time saved the Government the difference between that amount of interest and the interest it would have to pay on the debt now bearing no interest, if that debt were funded into bonds. Over \$300,000,000 in greenbacks is now and ordipartly outstanding less than \$100,000,000 gold is held for redemption, and the yearly saving to the people is 3 to 4 per cent on over \$200,000,000.

It is an indecent fraud to charge up, as the cost of the greenbacks we now have, all that was lost through depreciation of notes in the seventeen years 1862-1878. If the notes had been kept exchangeable for bonds, as they were at first, they would not have depreciated, and if that was impossible during the War, the resulting loss is part of the cost of rebellion, but not chargeable to the issue of Government notes Neither is there any sense in the claim often heard that the reissue of mutilated or redeemed notes authorized during the War is an issue of new legal-tender notes in time of peace. The Government made the loan in the stress of war, the people gladly taking its notes because more convenient than other circulating money, and they continue to prefer the same amount of such notes as more convenient.

There is always danger, it is said, that the people may ruin themselves by excessive issues of ident and Congress, as they did in 1892, as long their failures, and to rise on them as steps toward better things. They learned the danger of a redeemable paper in 1862-78, and have learned the danger of electing Democratic demagogues in 1892-95. There is no other way, for a self-governing people, and lessons so learned

TWO IMPORTANT BROOKLYN BILLS.

Two bills of importance to Brooklyn-one of come laws through the affirmative action of Govalters the method of electing Aldermen.

had a unique experience in its course through the world a reaction appears probable. men every other year, will mark an improvement the measure as not approved by the city he un-

was considerable opposition to this measure. owing to the natural reluctance which men feel when the question of abolishing offices is presented to them. This law makes "Greater Brooklyn" a fact to be a simplished at the beginning of the coming year.

UNCIVIL SERVICE.

sauey and foul-mouthed a parcel of doorkeepers, can be safely advanced. messengers, clerks and hangers on as ever lounged at a lunch-counter or bent over a bar. Talk about Civil Service! There was nothing civil about it. It was not even service of any kind. It was incivility, discourtesy and naked public places to offend propriety, affront decency and bully and browbeat the taxpayer, who was

bentality and bad manners. this regard. The Commissioners have a long and laborious task before them, but they have taken it up in a way that leaves no doubt of the some kind, because it is infinitely superlor in ultimate result. The first step toward reforming the morals of the force is to reform its manners. This appears to be the order in which the Commissioners have laid out their work. It has been observed with great satisfaction by all good citiin the instructions issued and the conversations reported, lay natch stress upon the duty of the policeman, whatever his rank or position, to treat everybody with civility, politeness and courtesy. The Acting Chief has also especially emphasized it in his informal talks to his subordinates. The good effect of this has already been noted in the changed deportment of the policemen on post as well as in a certain feeling of may now ask a patrolman, or even a sergeant at the station-house desk, a civil question and have a reasonable hope of a civil answer. Common courtesy may not always be indubttable proof of common honesty; it may often happen that politeness of manner covers corrupt conduct and an evil purpose; all the same, the fact remains that, as a rule, manners and morals are intimately connected in short, run on all fours together. At any rate, the ill-mannered man is

an unfit man for any public service. It is unfortunate that the reform in progress in the Police Department cannot be put in operation in other departments of the municipal government. But, singularly enough, in some of them the rules of the Civil Service seem to be having the effect of perpetuating the uncivil ser-Mountain mule has of the differential calculus and impose upon public patience continuously because under the Civil Service they cannot be removed. The new Criminal Courts Building, for instance, appears to be full of them. There is hardly an attendant in the whole building who seems to have the slightest sense of what is due question. Most of them are impudent; all of them are curt. And for some reason Commissloner Brookfield has been unable to picket his own office in Chambers st, with anything but the surliness and churlish discourtesy which characterized and may possibly have been inherited from the old regime. All reforms that come to stay come slowly, and we may have to walt some time for the full fruition of the reform which will sweep out of all public places the public servants who treat the public as though it was their and they not its servants. But it is a strange paradox when what we call a reformed Civil Service helps perpetuate an utterly and absolutely uncivil service.

THE GREAT GAIN IN BUSINESS.

Commercial and trade reports this week are certain to be extremely favorable. There are all the symptoms of a springtide in business, and it is by no means wholly or mainly speculative in character. Its solid basis is a real increase in demands for consumption, which traders have been meeting until recently with unusual conservatism. But because prices have begun to rise, in some branches with surprising rapidity. the disposition to take large stocks and make paper, as long as any legal-tender issues are large contracts in anticipation of a further rise tolerated. And so there is danger that they may has of late become more prevalent, and it may ruin themselves by electing a Democratic Pres- be helpful to many to recall the conditions which markets are apt for a time to overlook. About as they have suffrage. They have to learn by half the people in business are inclined at all times to take hopeful views, and they are reinforced in number and greatly stimulated in action when any rapid improvement appears by the belated exertions of many whose habitual pessimism has held them back too long. Thus there is a natural likelihood that the first strong recovery after a prolonged depression may be

pushed so far that it cannot be maintained. If it was only a question of prices, there would and so far below the normal line that recent adernments of the city and the county; the second | In bides this is not the fact; the rise in less than The bill relating to the election of Aldermen even more, and with supplies available from all the Legislature, and on that account alone would | neither wheat at 82 cents nor cotton at 714 cents be entitled to special mention. It was disap- nor Bessemer pig-iron at \$12 would be thought proved by Mayor Schieren when submitted to dangerously high in an ordinary year. The diffihim, but, having been wrongly indersed by a culty is that similar advances in other products legislative clerk, was inadvertently signed by cannot be suddenly effected, and each rise in the Governor. This action, it was held, vitiated prices paid by final consumers may possibly the measure, and so it was again introduced and check the demand. This chance is rendered passed. Again it received the Mayor's veto, and | more important by the uncertainty about crops. then for a third time the Legislature acted upon | In a year of small crops business is almost init; and now it has been approved by the Executivariably restricted in volume, and slow to suptive. The present system of electing Aldermen port any rise in prices of other than farm prodin Brooklyn, which has been in vogue since ucts. Should the coming fall bring such a cur-Mayor Low's time, has not produced satisfactory | tailment of purchases from agricultural districts, results; but while there is a general desire for with the customary resistance to advance in rea change there is grave doubt whether the change | tall prices, the recent rise may in some lines be | instituted by the new law, which creates seven found excessive. The best report of cotton Aldermanic districts, each to elect four Alder- acreage, that of "The Financial Chronicle." makes the decrease compared with last year 11.6 on the old method. When Mr. Schieren stamped | per cent, and the condition of the plant somewhat less favorable than a year ago. Yet the doubtedly reflected the best sentiment of his very heavy stocks carried over here and abroad

argument is required to show the necessity of a good one. It would be preposterous to maintain wheat, and particularly of flour, on hand. Thus both a county and a city government when the the uncertainty about the two chief crops incity and county are one and the same; yet there volves uncertainty as to the consumption of manufactured products in nearly all the farming States.

It is also true that the present demand has been to some extent abnormal. Stocks of dealers throughout the country had been reduced very low by two years of extreme caution, and in almost every line consumers, having bought as little as they could for two years, were compelled to buy at first more than they are yet ready to Not by any means the least of the offences of buy continually. They have been replenishing the Tammany rulers of this fown during their their household supplies. Dealers have been relong lease of power was their imposition upon plenishing their depleted stocks, and in addition the public service in subordinate places of a more than half of them have been taking goods class of low-browed, beetle-headed and altogether | to anticipate the rise in prices which they have offensive persons, who were about as fit for come to expect. It would not be assonishing if official positions as a Bowery barroom bouncer there should be some shrinkage in purchasing is to be a church usher. It was hardly possible after a time, especially if crops prove short, nor for a quiet, self-respecting citizen to reach a would it imply any permanent reaction in the chief functionary in any municipal department | condition of business. But the possibility of it without running the gantlet of as frowsy and has to be considered in judging how far prices

GREATER NEW-YORK Although the full scheme of metropolitan consolidation is not yet realized, New-York has this impudence, ironelad and impenetrable, set up in week been made greater in area and population than it was. On Thursday the Governor signed the bill annexing to this city a portion of Westchester County, including Pelham Bay Park; the the Police, no one expected anything but inso- entire town of West Chester, with Olinville and lence and brutality from any member of the Williamsbridge; part of the town of East Chester, force; from the bediz ned Inspector, brilliant in with the village of Wakefield; and City Island brass buttons and glittering in gold lace, down and the bulk of the town of Pelham. Other local to the swaggering patrolman who jeered the names thus merged into that of New-York are secker for information with uncouth language Throg's Neck, Fort Schuyler, Unionport, Bronxand coarse lests or clabbed the inoffensive citi- dale, Baychester and Bartow. These will all zen with drunken profanity into the station form a part of the Twenty-fourth Ward. This house. The whole public service recked with territory was, it will be remembered, to have Under the administration of the new Board trans-Harlem district in 1873, but was kept out f Police Commissioners we have not only the by the action of some of its residents. It has tons displacement. Austria will have three cruisnow been brought in largely through the efforts art and the Rev. F. M. Clendenin. It adds to much benefit from the canal, will have only three doubling the geographical size of the city, and making its mainland area, for the first time, much larger than that of Manhattan Island. The northern boundary of the city is now a straight line from the Hudson River to Long Island Sound.

The advantages to New-York City secured by this annexation are numerous and important. front, sheltered from storms and unhampered by bridges. It brings within the city's jurisdiction the whole park system. It adds to the city more than 17,000 inhabitants and more than \$20,000,000 worth of taxable property. True, it also brings \$700,000 of indebtedness. But the schoolhouses and other town property are worth city of the whole territory. That is a good investment. Nor are the benefits by any means all on one side. West Chester, for example, long notorious as the worst-governed town in the State, can no longer have one ginmill for every eight people. Nor is it probable that the vile den known as "Little Monte Carlo" will be permitted by the New-York police to flourish as it did under the lax rule of Westchester County officials. There are other evils that will doubtless be eliminated, and important benefits that will be bestowed and that can be bestowed only by metro-

politan rule. creatures in the subordinate service who have no the northern boundary of New York, and that Long Island municipalities and Staten Island, mantraps of the most dangerous character. and another year at latest should see the magnificent project accomplished.

"WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT."

The Populists are angry because, as they say, the Democrats are stealing their free-silver scheme. Doubtless their complaint is well found publicans are so unwise as to attend an Illinois But what else did they expect? Can they learn nothing by experience? It seems incredthe that any one in this country, outside of a tion of the little boy when the Sunday-school col-"lifting" things public money, votes, State soon parted." Legislatures, election certificates, anything that can be "lifted." Why, only last year, under Mr. Does it seem strange that they should now turn again to the same source for some more rubbishy plumter?

Considering what a poor acquisition the last not know the Democratic party. It learns noth- but has been subject to eddies. ing by experience. Its capacity for blundering is inexhaustible. Its natural affinity for bad. There is perhaps no valid objection to the so, that will be another sweet boon. Let the good work proceed.

STARTED BY TRIFLES.

tr would be interesting to learn the real origin of the recent disastrous war between China and them good, the other not so good—have just be most commodities have been unnaturally low, by mere trifles. That between Germany and Urance was brought about by a snappish remark ernor Morton. The first consolidates the gov- vances do not of themselves suggest prudence. of old Emperor William to the French Ambassador at Ems, at a moment when it was believed a year has been 100 per cent, and in some kinds that a satisfactory settlement of all differences between the two nations had been arrived at. Popular tradition attributes the last Turko-Russian war to the blow of a Balkan blacksmith's hammer upon the head of a Turkish tax collector. The famous War of Succession in the eighteenth century, which retarded the development of civilization not only of Spain but also of all Europe by about a hundred years, resulted from a quarrel at the Court of Versailles about a glass of water. The most terrible and sangulnary war in the annals of China is known by the name of the Teapot War, and was caused by the smashing of a valuable teapot belonging to a member of the reigning family while travelling in the northwestern provinces. Nearly a million lives were sacrificed in this conflict.

Two of the minor principalities of Germany are on record as having gone to war in the thirteenth century to settle the momentous question as to the citizens of which principality could drink the most beer, while a bloody fight between Rome and Naples in the sixteenth century arose from a quarrel about a dog. Possibly, the Moors might still be established in Spain had it not been for fellow-citizens, for at the hearing given by him | will hinder advance in price, so that producers | the theft of a Castilian lady's Sunday go-to- but has been delayed by the non-action of the city

correspondingly larger returns per bale. The agined it would look well on his own person, and is now hoped it will soon be completed. The lat-The law which does away with the duplicate wheat report, which is usually least deserving of who was poniarded for his act, his death gives the law which does away with the duplicate wheat report, which is usually least deserving of who was poniarded for his act, his death gives the law which does away with the duplicate wheat report, which is usually least deserving of who was poniarded for his act, his death gives course in the present overcrowded condition of government in Kings County after the end of the schoolhouses it will be impossible to accom- this year, when the last of the county towns beaffected the whole of Central Asia and India in ought to be established over both of these lines the early part of this century, was caused by a when completed. If people can get from the petty quarrel about a pipe, and no one need Bridge to the beach in haif an hour, it will be a therefore be astonished if it eventually turns out great advance upon anything now possible. that the recent war between China and Japan originated over a cup of tea, possibly a cigarette.

> The sensation of the day: The New-York baseball team has won three games in succession. Now is the time for the Second Adventists to predict the millennium.

Mr. A. J. Hunter, one of the orators at the Illinois Democratic convention, could not have paid a greater compliment to the Democrats named than when he said: "Upon this money question, I am "unable to see any difference between Sherman "and Carlisle, Cleveland and Cullom, and Brice "and Allison." And yet he apparently thought it was the worst indictment that could be drawn.

The Bureau of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department has prepared a statement giving the names and descriptions of all the vessels which will participate in the naval display at Kiel, which is certain to be a magnificent one. Excluding the German warships, there will be forty-five menof-war in attendance upon the opening of the Baltic Canal, inclusive of the Columbia, New-York, San Francisco and Marblehead, the four fine cruisers which will represent the United States. Most of the maritime countries will have good representations of battleships present. Italy will have nine of her war vessels in the line, four of which are battleships, two protected cruisers, two torpedo vessels, and the Savola, a vessel of 2.550 tons displacement, which is the royal yacht. The battleships are the finest in the Italian Navy, the leading one being the Sardegna, a perfect monster of 13,640 tons displacement. England is second in the list, with eight vessels-four battlebattleships, of the Royal Sovereign type, are of Representative Fairchild, Assemblyman Stew- surprise that Russia, which will probably obtain New York an area of about 20,000 acres, nearly vessels present, namely, the battleship Imperator Alexander II, a coast-defence vessel and an armored cruiser. France will be represented by the battleship Hoche, the triple-screw cruiser Dupuy de Lôme, and the cruiser Surcouf. Spain will have one battleship and two cruisers; Sweden will have two coast-defence vessels and a gunloat; Norway will have two ships; Denmark will have two cruisers; Rumania will be represented by two ships, and Portugal and Turkey will each

> The men who want the mile bleycle champlonship for New-York State and The Tribune medal have one day left in which to enter for the con-

It ill becomes any person to interfere with the work of the National Guard or to prevent his employes who belong to it doing their duty by the thing; push it along." State to which he, as well as they, owe allegiance.
Least of all should railroads, which more than any other interest in the country have had to call on the citizen soldiers to protect their property, which was spart, by their employes in State to which he, as well as they, owe allegiance. begrudge the time spent by their employes in

be better known than it seems to be to the misters and breadth of the land. This would destroy the apof public ceremonies like that one at which Governor Morton was stricken down the other day, benefited. and when all his retinue and surrounding were This is really an important step toward the consummation of the whole plan of Greater New York. It brings into this city all the territory at the north, in Westchester County, included in that plan. Yonkers and Mount Vernon new form the northern boundary of New York, and that ples of citizenship, official and other, which soci- frost." more conception of common civility than a Rocky houndary will not again be advanced until those ety affords, and keep them there for hours with no or Pails Jelpnia Record thinks that the Mountain mule has of the differential calculus.

But they hold their places and draw their pay Long Island municipalities and Staten Island, mantraps of the most dangerous character. The factions and selfish opposition made thereto injury to Governor Morton might have been much in stupid piece of blandering. The shoals in the injury to Governor Morton might have been much in stupid piece of blandering. The shoals in the injury to Governor Morton might have been much in stupid piece of blandering. The shoals in the is not likely to postpone such consolidation as graver, constituting a serious public calamity, annexation which has this week been effected. the distinguished group around him. The city The people are, we believe, in favor of it; lapse | ought to be equal to the function of spreading an of time will merely confirm them in their choice; awning over its great men when it calls them forth on such occasions, and if it is not done hereafter a pointed lesson of its need will have been thrown away.

The Fittle Fug fiddled and the June Bug sung, And the Beetle beat the time:
The Tree Toad joined the tree-o then, And they played an air sublime.

> Another strip of territory is added to the city. It becomes Greater New-York by degrees.

We have pity for the unfortunate, but when Re-Democratic convention without keeping their hands on their pecketbooks they recall the quotacradle, is ignorant of the Democratic habit of lection was taken: "The fool and his money are

The shifting of population is a familiar phenomenon of the city's life, but this movement has marry and install as the chatclaine of his French from the Populists the income tax iniquity. in general been straight up town. Therefore it is chateau. The proceeds of the lottery he proposes a little surprising to learn that St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church is to be removed from Onehundred and twenty-sixth-st, and Madison-ave. because "the drift of population has taken largely "of its families to a point south and west of the thing they stole there turned out to be, it might "church." According to this, the current of muindeed seem strange; but only to those who do nicipal growth has not been wholly in a direct line,

things is altogether overpowering. Wherefore adoption of an academic uniform by the faculthings is altogether overpowering. Wherefore adoption of an academic uniform by the facul-we say, more power to its liching palm! Let it ties of our leading universities, to be worn on proposition seriously, and express the fear that the go on stealing such things, the more the better. official occasions, though its practical utility will raise a query mark in some minds. It appears it steals free silver it will get another and worse that the Oxford gown is to be used, the lining one. If only it will steal all there is that is bad of the hood varying according to the colors preand foolish in Populism, it will kill itself beyond viously adopted by the institutions. The mysall resurrection; which will be a good thing, terious part of the business is that the different Perhaps that will leave nothing of Populism. If taculties in the same university are to be contradistinguished by a difference in color in the binding or edging of the gown aforesaid. The color scheme is quite elaborate, as well as intricate, and is calculated to puzzle those who have not taken a special course in it, just as one unwonted to the racetrack is bewildered by the colors of the several jockeys. Then the question be little occasion now for a fortune. Prices of Japan. Most conflicts of this kind are started arises, is there any vital and inevitable connection between theology and the color scarlet, or between purple and the study of Blackstone, and why should green mark off the highly useful profession of medicine? The whole subject is one or rare interest, and calls for elucidation for the benefit of the wayfaring man who is not a collegian.

Yesterday was an ideal day, for June or any other month. Fortunate were they who were able to enjoy it out of doors, a-wheel or otherwise.

With William O. Bradley as their candidate for Governor, the Kentucky Republicans have high hopes of paralleling the achievement of their brethren in West Virginia last fall. Of course, Mr. Bradley is "silver-tongued," as all Kentucky politicians are, but his platform declares for a gold standard. He has taken a leading part in the councils of his party, and his fame is much wider than the State of which he may be the next

New-Yorkers can be scarcely less interested than Brooklynites in the projects which are under way for running through trains from the eastern end of the Bridge to Coney Island. One of them involves the connection of the Kings County Elevated road with the Brighton Beach Railroad; this has been under consideration for some time,

may hardly be compensated for a short yield in | meeting petticoat by a Moorish dandy, who immost terrible civil war in Afghanistan, which ave. branch of the elevated road. A quick service

PERSONAL.

One of the most widely known women in the Western States is Miss Henrietta G. Moore, who is to be the temporary chairman of the Prohibition State Convention which meets at Springfield, Ohio, June 11. This is the first time in the history of the June 11. This is the first time in the history of the State that a woman will preside over a political convention. Miss Moore was born and bred in Morrow. Ohio, and for twelve years taught school in that place. She went to Springfield in 1837, and for the last ten years has been engaged in lecturing on the temperance question. She was ordained a minister of the Gospel, but has never been actively engaged in ministerial work. She has also contributed a great deal to prohibition publications.

Lerbert Spencer has declined to be made Knight of the Order of Merit, probably because he sees no merit in the order.

The citizens of Meadville, Penn., celebrated last week the seventieth anniversary of Lafayette's

A German paper says that Kullak, the famous planist, was once invited to dinner by a wealthy Berliner, who was the owner of a large boot manufactory and had been a shoemaker in his time.

After the repast Kullak was requested to play After the repast Kullak was requested to pay something, and he consented. Not long afterward the virtuoso invited the boot manufacturer, and after dinner handed him a pair of old boots. "What am I to do with these?" inquired the rich man, with a genial smile Kullak replied: "Way, the other day you asked me after dinner to make a little music for you, and now I ask you to mend these boots for me. Each to his trade."

About twenty years ago William Henry Rine About twenty years ago William Henry Rine-hart, the American sculptor, left a legacy to the Peabody Institute, of Baltimore, that now amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars. The trus-tees of the institute have determined to use this fund for the establishment of a school of sculp-ture in connection with the institute.

The deposed Archbishop of St. Louis, on giving up the sec, becomes titular Archbishop of the sup-pressed Eastern Diocese of Drosa. The Right Rev. Joseph Kain, his successor as Archbishop of St. Louis, was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, W. Va., May 31, 1841. After a course at the preparatory Seminary of St. Charles, he devoted himself to the mastery of a thorough course of theology and philosophy in St. Mary's College, Baltheology and philosophy in St. Mary's College, Baltimore. He was ordained as a priest by Archbishop Spaulding, July 2, 1856. In May, 1875, Father Kain was consecrated Hishop of Wheeling, serving in that capacity with eminent ability until four years ago, when he was nominated Archbishop of Oxyrinchus, and assigned to the see of St. Louis as coadjutor to the venerable Archbishop Kendrick, Oxyrinchus is the name of an extinct see Pursuant to the custom of the Church when ecclesiastics are sent to the sees of which they are designed to be incumbents upon the happening of vacancies, Archbishop Kain received the title of Bishop of Oxyrinchus, which he now lays aside in taking the crozler of this archbishopric. His title of coadjutor ceases with his new appointment.

The editors of "The Amhers: L'brary Monthly" will make the June issue a memorial number to honor of the late ex-President Seelye.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Gadzooks-It reams to me that the wheelmen of the world ought to adopt a motto.

Zounds-Well, they couldn't do better than adopt

A Bridgeport (Conn.) clergyman recently preached sermon in which he thanked God that there had In some seasons and hours the lance of the sun | been front enough to destroy the apple-blessoms in more deadly then the poised spear of Arcturus that section, and trusted that it would also deor the flying arrows of Apollo. This fact ought to latroy every apple-blessom throughout the length ple crop, he argued, and consequently there would be no clder, and the cause of temperance would be

none the less real because the losses incurred through their existence are not assessed by law and paid directly into the hand of the tax-gath-

A JUNE OCTETTE.

The Lark was out for a skylark, too And the Horn Bug blew his horn;

The Locust sang, and Katy Did, And the June octette was born,

signing himself Comte de Clerico de Saint Germain has written a letter to one of the St. Petersburg journals proposing a lettery with himself as the prize. There are to be 1,000,000 chances, each ticket to cost one ruble. Any young woman who wishes to pay that amount in the hope of becoming a counters is entitled to one chance. The one drawing the "lucky" number Count Clerico promises to sand rubles for himself, 250,000 for his bride 250,000 for the journal which conducts the lottery and 250,000 for the poor of Russia. The Count argues that this will be the lowest price-one ruble-ever paid by any woman for a bona fide title of countess. He declares that he belongs to one of the oldest families in France, has a comfortable fortune, unimpeachable character and an unsuited name, and that he will furnish documentary proof of his claims. His fortune, however, he says is not sufficient for him to live in the requisite fin de siécle oddity of his proposal will attract some one willing to pay 1,00,000 rubles outright for him rather than the one ruble at which he estimates himself.

the one ruble at which he estimates himself.

First Shopper—Why, Mrs. Tatting! What a stranger you are! Looking for bargains. I suppose. By the way, speaking of shopping, how mean it is for Mrs. Hamburg, when she goes into a store, to talk about her elegant establishment as if she intended to make the shoppirls discontented with their lot.

Second Shopper—I ghow it.

First Shopper—I never talk that way. I always take particular pains to say to the saleswomen that I should think they would die being shut up in a close store all day, especially when it is such lovely weather outside. I think it must make them feel ever so much better, and I am sure it does me no end of good.—(Boston Transcript.

On Saturday night 150 students of Tufts College turned out to serenade Mrs. Bray, and chose a their songs such airs as "We'll Hang Jeff Davis on a Sour Apple Tree," "John Brown's Body," "The Year of Jubilee," and other wartime and negro elodies. Mrs. Bray is a Maryland woman of strong Southern sympathies, the wife of Professor Charles D. Bray. The cause of it all originated a few days before, when Frank Randal Gale, a sophomore, delivered Robert G. Ingersoll's "The Volunteer Soldier." This is a prose reading full of Northern sentiment. Mrs. Bray, who sat at the same table with Gale, felt offended at this, and on her return to the house she told her husband that she could not dine again at the same table with Gala. Professor Bray conveyed her decision to Mr. Gale, who, in his turn, told the story to the students, and they originated the idea of the serenade

Science, dear Lady Betty, has diminished hope, knowledge destroyed our illusions and experience has deprived us of interest. Here, then, is the authorized dictionary of discontent:

What is creation? A failure.

What is life? A bore.

What is man? A fraud.

What is woman? Both a fraud and a bore.

What is beauty? A deception.

What is low? A discase.

What is marriage? A mistake.

What is a wife? A trial.

What is a wife? A trial.

What is a child? A nuisance,

What is down? Belfishness.

What is wife? Betection.

What is wife? A delusion.

What is wife Detection.

What is good? Hypocrisy.

What is wife Detection.

What is wife Detection.

What is more selfishness.

What is priendship? Humbug.

What is generosity? Imbecility.

What is money? Everything.

And what is everything? Nothing.

Were we, perhaps, not happier when we monkeys?—(London Truth).